

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1965

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Officer and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

T H E M U N I C I P A L B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D

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Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
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J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E. J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1965

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VICE-CHAIRMAN


H.P. Corris

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C. Dews, J.P.
A. Hanson, M.B.E. (Mayor)
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D.S. Thompson
J.A. Walsh
Mrs. B.M. Ward, J.P.



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DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J. M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

V. G. Wad, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 17.9.65)

O. P. Markandya, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.M.S.A. (from 1.11.65)

B. J. Catton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30.3.65)

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm. C. Palmer, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.G. Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic

F. J. Penrose, M.B., Ch.B. Airedale Child Welfare Clinic

D. Atkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic

J. D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics

PAEDIATRICIAN

J. D. Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A. J. S. Bell Tawse, M.A. M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K. M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S.G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS

M. Bamford, S.R.N., S.C.M.(part 1), H.V.	Castleford 3818
J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 2005
E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	Featherstone 245
S. A. Izon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3639
E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 19.7.65)	Methley 340
A. S. Moss, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (to 2.5.65)	Castleford 3550
V. M. Newby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3658
I. J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3798
M. Sawyer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (to 31.1.65)	Pontefract 3507
M. A. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 1.12.65)	Pontefract 3556

ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS

E. G. Dyer, S.R.N. (to 19.7.65)

M. M. Smith, S.R.N. (to 4.9.65)

L. Whiteley, S.R.N.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M. Wentbridge 404

DIVISIONAL NURSING OFFICER

M. Craig, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part 1), Q.I.D.N., H.V. Dewsbury 3390

MIDWIVES

P.Baker, S.R.N., S.C.M., 152 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford	Castleford 4361
P.Green, S.R.N., S.C.M., 51 Toll Bar Road, Three Lane Ends, Castleford	Castleford 4154
D.H.Taylor, S.C.M., 24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford	Castleford 2703
D.Tomlinson, S.C.M., 47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford	Castleford 2344
M.Wylie, S.C.M., 25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford	Castleford 3485

HOME NURSES

M.Andrew, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford	Castleford 2197
M.Bennison, S.R.N., 25 Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford	Castleford 2456
K.Frain, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 25 Chequerfield Avenue, Pontefract	Pontefract 3072
P.Grindel, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 10 Beechwood Avenue, Pontefract	Pontefract 2749
M.Horsfall, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 66 Sheepwalk Lane, Townville, Castleford	Castleford 4097
P.Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., 18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford	Castleford 3427
H.Wigglesworth, S.R.N. (from 1.6.65 to 30.9.65 42 Hillcrest Drive, Townville, Castleford and from 29.11.65)	Castleford 2150

ASSISTANT HOME NURSES

J.Baxter, S.E.A.N., Cawood Villa, 3 Barnes Road, Castleford	Castleford 2074
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TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs.M.Stone, N.A.M.H. Dip., Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford	Castleford 2940
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SPEECH THERAPIST

Miss R.P.Rogers, L.C.S.T.,	Castleford 4201
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Divisional Public Health Office,
"Castledene",
Pontefract Road,
CASTLEFORD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty-fifth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1965.

Comments on Vital Statistics

The Birth Rate for the year under review is the highest since 1949 and at 17.8 per thousand population is in fact only 0.2 below the figure for the Country as a whole.

While the Death Rate of 11.5 for England and Wales has increased slightly, that for the Borough remains the same as last year at 14.5 deaths per 1,000 population.

Of the total deaths in Castleford, namely, 472, 261 were due to cancer of all sites, heart and circulatory conditions, which taken together comprise 55% of all deaths.

Of the individual causes of death, both lung cancer and coronary disease and angina show marked increases of 11 and 29 respectively. Pneumonia accounted for 12 more deaths than last year, but there were equally 12 less deaths from bronchitis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a disease which thrives abundantly in primitive environmental conditions where, in addition, sub-standard nutrition prevails. Up to recent years anyone who suspected he was harbouring the germs of this disease frequently hesitated to seek treatment till a late stage in its progress, because of the inevitable financial embarrassment involved, as well as the stigma which was often attached to the patient, and treatment was mostly likewise based on narrow empirical generalisations.

It was a well known fact that certain occupations such as printing, the shoe trade, etc., because of the light nature of the work involved, attracted considerable numbers of sufferers from this disease, often with disastrous results, both to they themselves and to others not already infected. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been falling steadily since the middle of the last century. In 1851 the total number of deaths in England and Wales was close on 51,000 whilst in 1956, a little more than 100 years later, it had fallen to close on 5,000, a fall of approximately ten times. The year 1948 is memorable because it heralded, for the first time, the introduction of effective chemotherapeutic anti-Tuberculous drugs. Since the environmental and social factors associated with the causation of this disease were improving at a much slower pace than the death rate, it was not altogether surprising that the frequency with which it fell occurred in a much more leisurely fashion and the breakthrough was far less spectacular.

Much progress has been made since then and it can generally be said that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is at the present time being diagnosed at a much earlier stage than hitherto, whilst treatment leading to a cure can the more readily be expected. In spite of all that has been done, however, there still remains a residual population, mainly older males, whose lungs are so riddled by the germ of Tuberculosis that no drug at present in existence can be relied upon to effect a complete cure. In this way, these men constitute a danger pool for the further dissemination of the disease amongst those susceptible, especially teenagers in the thirteen to nineteen year age group. In Castleford at the end of 1965, there were 275 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on our register and during the seven year period ending 1965, there had only been a 13% fall in the overall number of cases on our register. Of these 275 cases, 70 had been notified to this department between 1960 and 1965, whilst the notification of the remaining 205 ranged between 1929 and 1959.

Over a number of years, a most efficient vaccine called the B.C.G. vaccine, has been evolved and its use has resulted in conferring a high degree of immunity in those in contact with the disease. Recent statistical evidence on the subject shows that children so vaccinated are six times more resistant to the disease than those not protected in this manner.

In the light of these facts, it can readily be seen that we are faced with a grave dilemma, and one in which the history of Preventative Medicine is not unfamiliar. On the one hand, we have a residue of chronically infected people, and on the other an ever increasingly huge reservoir of teenage uninfected susceptibles. It behoves us, therefore, by means of Health Education and other available techniques, to persuade as many as possible of those in their thirteenth year to accept protection before they leave school to enter industry, where they can be faced by a dynamically potential threat to their health. It is of interest to note that during 1965 in this Divisional area alone, and in this age group, 878 children were tested before they left school to ascertain the number in need of protection. Of these, 800 or 92%, were found to be in need of protection and were vaccinated.

The dramatic nature of Clinical Medicine tends to overshadow what is now being done in the field of Preventative Medicine and for this very reason cannot be so spectacular in its manifestations, but this is one instance in which much more publicity could and should be given in the prevention of a disease which only a quarter of a century ago caused so much harm, suffering and misery in our community.

One by one, the Infectious Disease scourges of Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, and many others, are rapidly being eliminated and our future line of attack must be focused on those physical conditions as exemplified by coronary disease and lung cancer, whose Death Rates are year by year on the upsurge. Whilst the Public Health Doctor of the future will have to continue keeping an ever watchful eye on the continued prevention of the Infectious Diseases, he will at one and the same time have to tackle his share of the investigation of the immediate cause of, and the subsequent prevention of, those conditions which afflict a highly organised, progressive society.

Care of the Aged

In 1901 the percentage of persons over 65 in the community was 4.7 but by 1951 this figure had risen to 10.9 and is still on the increase. This has been brought about largely by the large scale conquest of disease and the vast improvement in social conditions. The care of these old people constitutes a major Public Health problem, which will have to be tackled with ever increasing momentum as the years go by. Some of these old people require care in a geriatric hospital or hostel, but by far the greatest number prefer to stay in their own homes, provided they are fit enough to do so. The care of this latter group falls on our Home Nursing Service, where nursing care is needed, on the Health Visiting Service, where supervision and advice are required, and on the Home Help Service, where actual assistance in the home is found to be necessary. The amount of help provided by the Health Visiting and Home Help Services in this division can be gauged from the fact that during 1965 our Health Visitors paid 12,400 supervisory visits to old people and members of our Home Help Service worked a total of 90,500 hours, which covered over 90% of the global number of hours available to this service. With the steady increase in the over 65 population, it can be taken for granted that the amount of help requested will ever be on the increase.

Smears for Diagnosis of Cancer of the Cervix

It is rapidly becoming an accepted fact that women 35 years of age and over should be examined at five year intervals for evidence of cancer of the cervix and that smears be taken in hospitals and Family Planning clinics, and possibly before long in those run by Local Authorities.

A growing demand is manifesting itself for this service in this area which is, to a large extent, being frustrated by the lack of trained personnel, but it is hoped, however, that by the middle or end of 1967 sufficient pathologists and technicians will be available to screen approximately half the female population at risk.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

May I also thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J.M.PATERSON,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1 (Part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1965).....	39,990
Population (estimated R.G. 1938).....	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1965).....	13,588
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938).....	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£1,102,574
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£4,329
Density of Population.....	9.1 persons per acre

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton, Half Acres,
Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and
Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 1.04

Deaths - 1.23

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 17.2 (corrected 17.8)
Legitimate	329	312	641	
Illegitimate	23	22		
<u>Still Births</u>				Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 20.0
Legitimate	9	5	14	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	338	317	655	
Illegitimate	23	22	45	
<u>Deaths</u>	273	199	472	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 11.8 (corrected 14.5)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	16.02	15.05	17.1	17.7	17.6	17.8
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.4

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	35.0	23.3	17.9	22.8	28.7	20.0
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Deaths	24	20	25	21
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	34	29	37	31
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	35	31	35	28
Death Rate for England and Wales	21	21	20	19
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	23	23	22	21

Of the 21 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 14 were males and 7 females.

On investigation, the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:-

Acute Bronchitis	2	Pulmonary atelectasis	3
Broncho Pneumonia	2	Thoracic abnormalities	1
Acute Pneumonitis	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Prematurity	5	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	1
Intra-uterine Pneumonia	1	Congenital Diaphragmatic hernia	1
Haemorrhagic Broncho Pneumonia	2	Severe pre-eclamptic toxæmia	1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 week	1 - 12 months
12	2	1	6

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Deaths	13	8	19	15
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	18.2	11.7	28.1	21.9
Death Rate for England and Wales	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births (No. - 14
(Rate- 20.4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births (No. - 28
(Rate- 40.0

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1965.

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No.who died under 28 days		No.Surv- ived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE		At Home	In Hospital	
	At home	In hosp.	At home	In hosp.			
Under 3 lbs.	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	2	-	6	-	2	4
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	3	12	28	-	2	38
TOTAL	-	5	12	36	-	6	42

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	13.7	15.5	16.1	13.6	14.5	14.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	12.8	12.4

CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD

	1963	1964	1965
All causes	10.8	11.5	11.80
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.07	0.03	0.08
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.37	0.30	0.58
Cancer, all sites	1.44	2.05	1.95
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.22	1.80	1.83
Coronary disease and angina	1.84	1.83	2.55
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.70	4.01	4.58
Pneumonia	1.09	0.48	0.78
Respiratory disease, all forms	2.33	1.68	1.60

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken from Registrar General's Tables)

	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	6	15	9	3	12	18	5	23
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	2	9	11	4	15	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	5	5
carried forward	20	13	33	22	13	35	28	13	41

	1963			1964			1965		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought Forward	20	13	33	22	13	35	28	13	41
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	6	26	22	17	39	15	19	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2	3	3	6	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	4	4	2	1	3	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	16	33	49	49	23	72	39	34	73
Coronary disease, angina	49	25	74	49	24	73	63	39	102
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8	6	6	12	4	-	4
Other heart diseases	18	33	51	19	31	50	29	29	58
Other circulatory diseases	8	8	16	13	12	25	12	7	19
Influenza	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	24	20	44	14	5	19	15	16	31
Bronchitis	35	12	47	27	15	42	23	7	30
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	5	1	6	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3	1	4	5	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	-	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	24	36	18	24	42	16	18	34
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	1	4
All other accidents	10	6	16	6	4	10	11	2	13
Suicide	7	-	7	1	-	1	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	241	193	434	265	194	459	273	199	472

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1956 - 1965 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM:		
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Bronchitis	Cancer of lung and bronchus	Coronary disease & angina
1956	14.9	13.73	16	1.6	0.22	-	1.68	36	14	59
1957	14.77	13.46	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	29	18	47
1958	16.02	12.8	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	27	9	60
1959	16.00	14.3	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	31	23	67
1960	16.02	13.7	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	28	21	70
1961	15.05	15.5	22	-	0.15	-	1.93	39	15	78
1962	17.1	16.1	34	-	0.17	0.02	2.03	43	15	83
1963	17.7	13.6	29	-	0.07	-	1.44	47	15	74
1964	17.6	14.5	37	1.44	0.03	-	2.05	42	12	73
1965	17.8	14.5	31	-	0.08	-	1.95	30	23	102

SECTION 1 (Part 2)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1965 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to hospital
Measles	26	102	177	178	13	1	-	-	497	-
Whooping Cough	1	11	10	11	-	-	-	-	33	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	7	6	-	-	-	17	3
Poliomylitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio- encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to hospital
Dysentery	4	-	2	-	-	-	6	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1956 - 1965

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo-coccal Meningitis
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	158	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6
1960	160	198	15	-	12	9	8	-
1961	1215	38	16	-	15	16	5	2
1962	312	11	6	-	25	16	1	-
1963	278	5	6	-	118	9	-	5
1964	267	42	12	-	1	1	1	-
1965	497	33	17	-	6	4	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

Clinical facilities are provided at the Pontefract Chest Clinic and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed, who carries out regular home supervision of all patients.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifica- tions: 17	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	9	6	1	1	3	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a Chest Clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of schoolchildren and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest
Physician to number of cases notified

Year	No.of actual cases notified	No.of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1963	13	43	3.3 to 1
1964	13	46	3.5 to 1
1965	17	73	4.3 to 1

Of the 73 contacts who were
examined no active cases of tuberculosis were found

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis - 1956 - 1965

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-
1962	280	25	7	1
1963	284	26	3	-
1964	280	26	1	-
1965	275	28	3	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1964 and 1965

	1964			1965		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st. Jan.	284	26	310	280	26	306
New cases notified during the year	13	-	13	9	2	11
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-	6	-	6
TOTALS	297	26	323	295	28	323
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	17	-	17	20	-	20
Number of cases left on register at end of year	280	26	306	275	28	303

SECTION 11 (Part 1)

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Total Children Attending
	Born in 1965	Ave.per session	Born 1960 - 1964	Ave.per session	
432	10,327	23.9	11,087	25.7	2,099

Ante-Natal Clinic

No. of sessions during year	No.of attendances	Ave.per session	Total Patients attending
99	1,037	10.5	229

Relaxation Clinics

No.of patients attending 125
No.of attendances 639

Minor Ailments Clinics

No.of sessions held 159
No.of children attending 301
No.of attendances 325

Ophthalmic Clinics

No.of sessions held 46
No.of children attending 694
No.of attendances 841
No.of prescribed spectacles 343

Orthopaedic Clinics

No.of sessions held 6
No.of children attending 25
No.of attendances 47

Paediatric Clinics

No.of sessions held 4
No.of children attending 17
No.of attendances 39

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	24
No. of children attending	38
No. of attendances	88

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	114
No. of children attending	49

SECTION 11 (Part 2)NURSING SERVICESHome Nursing Service

Total Cases	1,572
Total Visits	29,373
Average visit load per home nurse	4,080
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3,000

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	755	(72%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	291	(28%)
	<u>1,046</u>	

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Gas and Air Analgesia -

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Trilene Analgesia 240 (83%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant Mothers	993
Children born in 1965	4,004
Children born in 1964	2,515
Children born 1960 - 1963	4,797
Tuberculosis households	-
Geriatric and Home Help visits, etc.	12,351
Visits made by T.B. Health Visitor	1,880
Total Visits	<u>26,540</u>

No. of children under 5 years visited 3,687

SECTION 11 (Part 3)HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 50 full time home helps were employed in the Division.

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours as % of total</u>
Maternity	20	1038	1.0 %
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	139	7732 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.7 %
65 and over	707	90493	90.4 %
Others	32	894 $\frac{1}{4}$	0.9 %
Mentally disordered	-	-	0.0 %
	898	100104	100.0 %

SECTION 11 (Part 4)

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

The four main liaison services, Spastic, Diabetic, Geriatric and Maternity have continued as in previous years and have proved most useful and helpful to all concerned.

SECTION 11 (Part 5)

TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

By the end of December there were 44 trainees from Castleford and Normanton, 36 from Pontefract, 6 from Wetherby and 1 from Rothwell.

The kitchen staff completed their first year and provided meals of infinite variety. A number of trainees are now eating foods that they used to refuse and there is very little waste.

While the staffing position in the adult wing remained constant, there were numerous changes in the junior wing. New staff was appointed in September, however, and by Christmas the benefits of a full staff were being felt. Despite the upsetting year, progress has continued, especially in the field of social training.

Between 100 and 150 visitors attended "open day" on 1st December, among them being the manager of Remploy and members of the staffs of the Labour Exchange and the Pensions and National Insurance Office.

The special care unit is providing a very useful service to the parents of the very severely handicapped.

In the adult wing, contract work and social training continues. On the whole, contracts provide work for the high-mechanism grades but it is still a problem to find work for the low grade female. For the majority of trainees payment still acts as an incentive for good attendance, good work and good behaviour.

SECTION 11 (Part 6)

HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years a programme of topics was arranged for the Child Welfare Centres, a different subject being chosen each month. Displays and posters supported the talks given by the Health Visitors.

Relaxation classes taken by Midwives were held at two centres. These were enjoyed and appreciated by the expectant mothers. Talks on diet and immunisation were given by a Health Visitor.

During the year, Health Visitors went into schools to give talks on the birth of a baby, care of the baby and baby bathing, and also on the importance of being protected against Tuberculosis. A flannelgraph and leaflets were used.

Letters on smoking and health continue to be sent to school children and posters are distributed for display in schools.

During the year, the Divisional Education Officer was approached regarding the Junior League of Non-Smokers. As a result of this four Headteachers of Secondary Modern Schools and a Grammar School requested further information and posters. These Headteachers were visited and were given all the information after which they intended to talk to their senior pupils about forming a unit.

SECTION 11 (Part 7)
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical Condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1961 & later	192	190	2
1960	535	526	9
1959	377	376	1
1958	31	31	-
1957	603	603	-
1956	321	319	2
1955	29	29	-
1954	747	747	-
1953	501	500	1
1952	73	73	-
1951	706	706	-
1950 & earlier	626	625	1
TOTALS	4741	4725	16

Other Inspections

Special 592

Re-Inspection Nil

Cleanliness Inspections Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1965 individual examinations totalled 23,295, out of which 401 (1.7%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

SECTION 11 (Part 8)
IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1965
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	1150
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1150
No. of acceptances	906
No. tested	878
No. found who gave a positive reaction	68
No. negative	800
No. not ascertained	<u>10</u> 878
No. vaccinated	800
Percentage of children who gave a positive reaction	8 %
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year	92 %

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
835	214	4	605

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis The following list shows the number of adults and children who received vaccination during the year.

Children aged 6 months - 15 years

Number who completed a primary course	1,059
Number who received a first booster	159
Number who received a second booster	497

Adults, 15 - 40 years

Number who completed a primary course	111
---------------------------------------	-----

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

Number Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
286	458	71	13	3	831

Vaccination against Smallpox

Number Vaccinated

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Vaccinated	13	82	47	2	144
Re-Vaccinated	-	-	3	11	14

SECTION 111

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS The hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough remain as follows:

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Castleford Borough are managed by the Pontefract Hospital Management Committee, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds and Wakefield.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioners either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital, or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital, Brierley.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provide the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
E.J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.,P.C.

Year Ended 31st December 1965

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Twenty-Second Annual Report, which gives a brief review of the working of my Department and of the sanitary conditions in the Borough, for the year 1965.

It is with regret, however, that I have to reiterate what I said in my 1964 report, that shortages of qualified staff, which have become even more serious, have resulted in delays in some branches of the work, and severe curtailment of others such as routine food hygiene supervision and survey work on Offices and Shops under the new Act. The staff remaining have done their utmost to ensure that essential jobs were carried out, but high pressure working makes it impossible to devote to each and every problem the time warranted to ensure first class results.

I feel I must point out to the Council that this regrettable reduction in routine visits can only result in a lowering of hygienic standards and it is my constant worry that this could react to the detriment of our citizens.

I also regret that little time has been available for the planned implementation of Improvement Areas and further Smoke Control Areas. Her Majesty's Government is very anxious for action in both these fields and the need in Castleford is undoubtedly great, but progress can only be slow until the necessary staff is available.

On a brighter note it is with pleasure that I report the completion and commissioning of both the new Public Slaughterhouse and the Trades Waste Incinerator. Further details of these will be given later in the Report.

In endeavouring to produce this report at its usual time it has been necessary to curtail aspects of it. I am therefore limiting the written comments and explanatory remarks as far as possible, although the essential information will be given in tabulated form.

HOUSING

The Council's policy of clearing sub-standard houses and rehousing their occupants in new houses, has proceeded satisfactorily in 1965. The reporting on houses in the programme was, as is mentioned earlier, a little late in the year, but fortunately the numbers of tenants awaiting rehousing from action in previous years resulted in a steady flow of occupants into the new houses as they became available.

New Housing

In 1965 the Council's Direct Labour Section completed 241 houses to meet Slum Clearance and general needs. Some 158 of these were on the new Smawthorne Estate, 50 others were built for and let to C.E.G.B. employees, whilst the remainder were "in-filling" on the sites of demolished "prefabs" and on the Garth Street Clearance Area.

In addition to the Council houses, private developers built 13 houses, mainly in the Hillcrest Area.

Slum Clearance

Detailed figures are given of the action taken under the Slum Clearance Programme during 1965.

In this year a report was presented to the Council following upon a re-survey and report presented in 1964. This report was accepted by the Council as the basis for the Slum Clearance Programme for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968.

A table is given at the end of this section, setting out the progress on the whole Programme since 1954. It is interesting to note from the table the virtual completion of the preliminary work on Whitwood Mere and Wheldon Road Districts. Some of the Clearance Areas concerned still require confirmation by the Minister, whilst a number of houses were still awaiting re-housing or demolition at the end of the year.

The programme for the years 1966/8 are set out, and a balance of 380 houses is left for later consideration. It must be pointed out that in the case of many of these houses the Council have indicated that subject to proper schemes of repair and improvement being carried out, the houses could be taken out of the Slum Clearance Programme.

The tables relating to this work are as follows:-

Clearance Areas

Areas reported on in 1964 and confirmed in 1965

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Wheldon Road No. 4 Area	83
Wheldon Road No. 5 Area	47
Crowthers Buildings Area	7

The two Wheldon Road Areas were dealt with by Clearance Order, whilst the Crowthers Buildings Area was included together with one fit house, in a Compulsory Purchase Order.

A further 10 houses reported on in 1964 were included in an Unfitness Order as part of the Central Development Area. Confirmation of this Order was received in 1965.

Areas Reported on in 1965 but not confirmed by end of year

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Albert Street Clearance Area	27
Wheldon Road No. 6 Area	71
Wheldon Road No. 7 Area	46
	<u>144</u>

The Albert Street Area was dealt with by means of a Compulsory Purchase Order, whilst the Wheldon Road Areas were included in one Clearance Order.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Demolition and Closing Orders etc.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Houses reported on in 1964, Demolition Orders made in 1964 and demolished in 1965	2
Parts of Buildings on which Closing Order was made in 1965 and closed in 1965	1
Parts of Buildings on which Closing Order was made in 1965 but not closed by end of year ...	1

TABLE 1

AREA OR CATEGORY	No.of houses in original programme	Revised no. of houses	Houses Demolished	Houses Closed	Houses awaiting demolition	Houses removed as fit by Min. Inspector	Houses Improved	Programme For			Balance of Properties for later consideration
								1966	1967	1968	
Albion Street	50	50	50								
York Street/Castle Street	87	87	60		27						
New Fryston	211	211	62	11			94	43			1
Half Acres	307	306	306								
Whitwood	103	105	105								
Hightown	243	244	139	3					82		20
Whitwood Mere	299	306	198	13	81						14
Redhill Avenue	35	35	35								
Individuals											
Category A	62	63	56	4				3			3
Category B	186	191	180	1	2	1		1	3		28
Category C	272	273	108	3	40			34	48	12	124
Category D and E	279	277	23	22	37			22		49	5
Temporary Dwellings	86	86	70	3		5				3	
TOTAL PROGRAMMED FOR 1954	2220										
Wheldon Road Area	-	449	200		241						8
Houses not in original programme	-	75	56	19							
Houses added in 1964 report	360	359			1			61	96	24	177
Houses added in 1965 report	-	8							8		
GRAND TOTAL		3125	1648	79	429	6	94	164	155	170	380
Total Reported Upon					2256						

Well Maintained Claims

The investigation of these claims and particularly the assessment of opposing claims from both owners and occupiers, is a duty which is carried out by the Department.

During 1965 the claims dealt with related to areas in the 1964 Programme and there was a large increase in the number of awards made by the Minister. Details of these are given below:-

<u>Name of Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses in Area</u>	<u>No. of Well Maintained Claims Granted</u>
Wheldon Road No.4	83	27
Wheldon Road No.5	47	23
Crowthers Buildings	7	1

Improvement of Houses

This aspect of the work of the Department in encouraging by grants the provision of modern amenities to older houses is still of very great importance. The need to prolong the life of soundly built houses and at the same time give the necessary amenities to the tenants, is recognised by all as not only a social necessity, but of prime economic importance. The passing of the 1964 Housing Act indicated that the Government were fully aware of the need and in that Act powers were given to compel owners to improve their houses.

The number of applications for grant showed a slight decline over last years' figures, but the following tables show the considerable progress made. One welcome feature was a marked improvement in the number of applications in respect of tenanted houses owned by private landlords. In previous years most applications came from owner occupiers, and it may be that the passing of the 1964 Act with its compulsory powers, has induced landlords to view in a better light the voluntary improvement of their houses.

Compulsory Improvements

Whilst much thought has been given to the operation of Improvement Areas, the essential survey work has been held up by shortage of staff. There are no doubt many areas of the town ripe for action under the Act.

In the meantime a number of tenants became aware of the provisions of Section 19 of the 1964 Act by which a tenant can represent to the Council that they should exercise their powers of compulsion for provision of standard amenities.

Six of these representations were received in 1965 and a detailed method has been instituted by which the complicated procedure can be complied with. Opportunity is given for the owner to carry out the improvements voluntarily as this would save long legal procedure and achieve the desired results much earlier, and there is every indication that when owners are faced with the fact that improvements can be enforced, they prefer to take steps to carry out the work voluntarily.

Detailed figures of Improvement works are given in the following tables:-

TABLE 11 (a)

DISCRETIONARY GRANTSApplications

		<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
No. of applications:-				
Received	-	70	33	103
Refused	-	1	-	1
Approved	-	69	33	102
Amount of Grant Approved-	£13,743. 8. 4d.		£7,112.12.5d.	£20,856.0.9d.

Works Completed

	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		£	s.	d.
Applications approved 1963 completed in 1965:-				
Owner Occupied Houses -	1	131	7	10
Applications approved 1964 completed in 1965:-				
Owner Occupied Houses -	45	9,029	14	4
Tenanted Houses -	10	1,752	16	10
Applications approved 1965 completed in 1965:-				
Owner Occupied Houses -	28	5,422	12	10
Tenanted Houses -	5	751	7	4
TOTAL WORKS COMPLETED IN 1965	89	17,087	19	2

Outstanding Works

Applications passed in 1965 not completed in 1965:-				
Owner Occupied Houses -	42	8,320	15	6
Tenanted Houses -	28	6,361	5	1

TABLE 11 (b)

STANDARD GRANTS

Applications

	<u>Owner Occupied Houses</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Applications received in 1965:-	36	30	66
Applications approved in 1965:-	35	30	65
Applications disapproved in 1965:-	1	-	1
Amount of Grant approved in 1965:-	£3,255.	£3,738.	£6,993.

Work Completed	No. of Dwellings	Grant	Amenities Approved				
			Bath	Hot Water	W.C.	Wash Basin	Food Store
		£					
Applications approved 1961 completed 1965:-							
Owner Occupied	1	40	-	-	1	-	-
Applications approved 1963 completed 1965:-							
Owner Occupied	2	165	2	2	2	2	-
Applications approved 1964 completed 1965:-							
Owner Occupied	24	2,756	20	17	24	23	-
Tenanted	8	1,105	8	8	8	8	-
Applications approved 1965 completed 1965:-							
Owner Occupied	15	1,683	10	12	15	12	-
Tenanted	5	464	4	4	5	5	-
TOTAL STANDARD GRANT WORKS COMPLETED 1965	55	6,213	44	43	55	50	-
Outstanding Works			Amenities to be Provided				
Works passed in 1965 not completed 1965:-							
Owner Occupied	20	1,572	9	14	20	16	1
Tenanted	25	3,274	23	24	25	23	-

TABLE 111

YEA R	I M P R O V E M E N T S								Conversions approved and proceeded with	T O T A L
	OWNER OCCUPIERS			N.C.B.		OTHER OWNERS OF RENTED PROPERTY				
	Approved and proceeded with	Refused	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	Refused	Withdrawn		
1954	9	2	11					1		23
1955	20	1	13			3		10		47
1956	18	2	1			2				23
1957	14	3	4	22	22	2			2	69
1958	30	1	2			1				34
1959:-										
Discretionary	33	1	2			4				40
Standard	10	2								12
1960:-										
Discretionary	75			22		2		1	4	104
Standard	19			6		2				27
1961:-										
Discretionary	64			50		4		1	2	121
Standard	25	1		7						33
1962:-										
Discretionary	70	1		1		2			2	76
Standard	30			4		12				46
1963:-										
Discretionary	79	3				8			2	92
Standard	45	1				9				55
1964:-										
Discretionary	100	1	1	23		10	9			144
Standard	52		2			13	3			70
1965:-										
Discretionary	66	1	3	11		22				103
Standard	35	1		2		28				66
T O T A L	794	21	39	148	22	124	12	13	12	1185

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In 1965 we were again fortunate that no problems arose due to the over occupation of houses by numbers of families.

Housing Statistics

The usual annual return has been submitted to the Ministry, giving details of all aspects of housing works. For the information of the Committee the details given in the Return are set out below:-

- (1) No. of dwelling houses in the district 13,588
- (2) No. of houses included in above:-
- (a) Back to back Nil
- (b) Single back 1
- (3) Estimated No. of unfit houses at 31st December 1965
in respect of which no representations have yet been
made 497

Details of Future Programme

1966	...	...	...	...	164 houses
1967	...	...	...	...	163 houses
1968	...	...	...	...	170 houses

(4) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:-

- (a) In Clearance Areas 144
- (b) Individual Unfit Houses 2

A.1 <u>Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	168	458	154
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	37	12
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act 1957	2	-	-
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
A.2 No. of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	-	-	-

B. <u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18	1	2	1

C. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied</u>	Houses in which defects were remedied	
	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	104	-
(12) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	61	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	4	-

E. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	No. of Houses	No. of Occupants in Column (1)
	-	-

5. No. of families re-housed during the year in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc 167
(b) Overcrowding No figures available

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given
by owners to the Local Authority Nil
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled Nil

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority 241
By Private Enterprise 13

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversion	-	-	-
(b) Improvements:-			
Discretionary	103	102	89
Standard	66	65	55

REPAIRS TO HOUSES

During 1964 the number of complaints from tenants with regard to defects of repair showed a decrease on the previous year. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that many of the worst houses in the town have been demolished under slum clearance. I feel, however, that I must make mention of the fact that considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing the execution of repairs. This is not usually due, as might be expected, to the reluctance of owners to have the repairs done, but in most cases is caused by the smaller 'jobbing' contractors being almost fully engaged in carrying out improvement works, which of course are more attractive than the remedying of repairs. We are therefore finding on many occasions that orders for repairs have been issued by the owners or agents but the contractor is unable to give them prompt attention, and it is necessary to exert pressure on the builders rather than on the owners. I have given the usual summary of notices in the following table.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

SECTION	Informal Notices	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Out- Standing
Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9	3	1	1	-	2
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 92/3	100	54	17	13	33
Section 75	38	31	2	-	7
Section 45	43	28	13	13	2
Section 39	46	28	11	7	11
Section 56	10	5	5	5	-
Section 138	14	12	1	1	1
Others	17	12	1	1	4
TOTALS	271	171	51	40	60

KEY:

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Sections 92/3 deals with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

Section 56 deals with defective yard paving.

Section 138 deals with poor water supplies.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the work of the Department is of extreme importance in the preservation of the health of the people. Inspection of food factories, bakehouses, making up premises and food shops should be routine and constant. I regret that staff shortage did not permit the Department to maintain the standard demanded and normally achieved, it being virtually impossible to visit these premises as regularly or as frequently as hitherto. The inspection, certification and destruction of known unsound goods was maintained, but premises received only light attention.

Routine sampling of water, milk and other foodstuffs was maintained and provides a valuable guide to general standards.

As against this I am able to report that every animal slaughtered for human consumption was examined by an inspector from my Department. One cannot overstress the importance of animal flesh being produced under correct conditions, and it is with great satisfaction that I report not only full meat inspection but in addition centralisation of slaughtering. On the 1st July 1965 the new Public Slaughterhouse became operational and as a result slaughtering in the old premises leased by the Corporation came to an end, along with those killings which were taking place in the one private slaughterhouse remaining. In addition we also received the slaughtering requirements of a wholesaler who up to that date had been operating in the Normanton Urban District.

The formal opening of the new Slaughterhouse was held on 29th September 1965, by which time considerable experience had been gained of the new system, and many teething problems resolved.

It was only to be expected that problems would arise for the new premises demand change of system, new techniques and the use of special equipment. For the slaughtermen it meant more, acceptance of new conditions and requirements and above all working as a team rather than individually. For the users it meant planned working, delivery of animals and organised hanging and delivery.

The new premises provide adequate lairage, well equipped, lit and ventilated, three line dressings, each line possessing its own stunning and bleeding arrangements, pre-cooling and inspection facilities and finally refrigerated hanging rooms. The management of the premises is vested in my Department and prior to the opening a slaughterhouse superintendent was appointed, Mr. J.S. Hepworth, a former member of staff who holds the statutory qualification of a public health inspector and also the Certificate of Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Mr. Hepworth is supported each day by one of the additional Public Health Inspectors and as a result the Department has control not only of meat inspection but also of hygiene, cleansing and general management. The system has worked admirably. I earlier referred to teething problems. These generally related to equipment and techniques, but none were of a really serious nature and it is with some Departmental pride, that I am able to report that from the opening day forward, all killing requirements were met.

As time progressed, everyone concerned became more and more acclimatised to the new conditions, and by the end of the year the premises were working smoothly and with considerable output, as the subsequent tables show.

Old Public Slaughterhouse

MONTH	Bulls	Bull- ocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows and Boars	TOTAL ANIMALS
January	-	385	-	339	15	3,110	434	11	4,294
February	-	318	-	270	37	2,343	285	1	3,254
March	-	381	-	293	31	1,619	372	5	2,701
April	-	376	-	202	10	1,394	334	5	2,321
May	-	375	-	234	14	1,618	293	2	2,536
June	-	278	5	178	6	1,563	190	1 sow	2,221
TOTALS	-	2,113	5	1,516	113	11,647	1,908	25	17,327
<u>New Public Slaughterhouse</u>									
July	1	693	10	196	15	4,469	818	17	6,219
August	-	634	3	203	6	5,697	914	8	7,465
September	-	660	13	261	39	5,551	1,098	14	7,636
October	-	732	24	258	59	5,991	1,273	7	8,344
November	-	676	3	316	35	6,101	1,389	41	8,561
December	-	605	6	221	18	4,767	1,554	49	7,220
TOTALS	1	4,000	59	1,455	172	32,576	7,046	136	45,445
TOTAL FOR OLD & NEW SLAUGHTER- HOUSE	1	6,113	64	2,971	285	44,223	8,954	161	62,772
TOTAL FOR 1964	1	3,793	-	2,908	59	21,470	2,865	39	31,135
TOTAL FOR 1963	-	4,020	-	3,306	202	20,487	2,478	39	30,532
TOTAL FOR 1962	-	3,698	1	3,259	200	23,510	2,465	11	33,144
TOTAL FOR 1961	-	2,574	-	1,756	226	18,321	3,285	94	27,256
TOTAL FOR 1960	2	2,637	-	2,104	218	14,538	3,031	57	22,587
TOTAL FOR 1959	2	1,753	16	2,373	98	14,543	2,535	31	21,351
TOTAL FOR 1958	7	1,306	58	1,649	40	8,710	3,204	32	15,006
TOTAL FOR 1957	-	1,634	82	827	17	8,533	2,646	27	13,766
TOTAL FOR 1956	1	1,331	26	906	125	6,127	2,540	34	11,090

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1965 to 31st March 1966

Old Slaughterhouse

MONTH	TOLLS			MEAT INSPECTION CHARGES		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April	299	17	9	63	8	3
May	389	4	6	82	2	0
June	326	6	0	69	1	6
TOTAL	1015	8	3	214	11	9
New Slaughterhouse						
July	1337	11	6	144	12	3
August	1312	14	0	143	16	6
September	1367	14	6	150	6	0
October	1885	8	6	206	7	9
November	1600	10	0	174	13	0
December	1360	16	0	150	17	9
January	1526	5	3	165	3	3
February	1381	7	3	149	2	6
March	1308	13	6	143	10	9
TOTAL	13081	0	6	1428	9	9
TOTAL FOR OLD AND NEW SLAUGHTERHOUSE	14096	8	9	1643	1	6

Private Slaughterhouse - Cooks

The following are the figures for the year 1965 for these premises:-

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	-	23	1	-	-	96	-	120
February	-	15	4	-	-	65	-	84
March	-	26	2	-	-	112	-	140
April	-	25	3	-	-	59	-	87
May	-	23	-	-	-	98	-	121
June	-	8	-	-	-	20	-	28
TOTAL	-	120	10	-	-	450	-	580

Incidence of Disease

During the course of the meat inspection duties, many and varied disease conditions were found in animals slaughtered. On the whole, however, the standard of animals killed was very high and most infections were confined to localised conditions which had not become generalised and affected the carcass of the animal. Once again the incidence of Tuberculosis was very small and whenever a case of disease is detected the Department co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture's Officers in tracing the infection.

Detailed tables relating to this work are given below:-

Animals Slaughtered in 1965

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	6308	2971	285	44673	9115
No. Inspected	6308	2971	285	44673	9115
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci:-</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	2	1	1	13	9
2. Animals with parts or organs condemned	605	646	3	619	256
3. % Affected	9.6	21.9	1.4	1.4	2.9
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	-	-	-	-	14
3. % Affected					1.15
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	1	-	-	-	-
3. % Affected	0.002				

Carcasses, Parts and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcass	3	1	13	9	26
Quarters	4	-	6	1	11
Heads and Tongues	17	-	-	18	35
Lungs	18	-	51	17	86
Plucks	-	1	302	92	395
Hearts	14	-	-	6	20
Livers	1,188	-	331	80	1,599
Kidneys	15	-	10	1	26
Skirts	6	-	-	-	6
Intestines	8	-	4	4	16
Loins	-	-	-	-	-
Stomachs	4	-	-	1	5
Udders	61	-	4	-	65

Disease conditions found

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	TOTAL
Cirrhosis	302	-	127	14	443
Abscesses	507	-	4	7	518
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	17	17
Parasitic	14	1	210	37	62
Angioma	119	-	-	-	119
Bruising	2	-	4	1	7
Tumours	-	-	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	10	-	-	-	10
Fatty Infiltration	10	-	1	-	11
Pneumonia	3	-	2	68	73
Nephritis	9	-	3	-	12
Distoma	283	-	26	-	309
Inflammation	1	-	-	2	3
Pericarditis	8	-	-	7	15
Ascaris	-	-	77	71	148
Mastitis	52	-	4	-	56
Emaciation	1	-	3	-	4
Moribund	-	-	8	-	8
Enteritis	-	-	-	2	2
Hydatid Cysts	4	-	-	3	7
Degenerate Cysts	6	-	-	-	6
Peritonitis	-	-	3	9	12

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration, and figures for the past fifteen years are given in the following table. A general downward trend can be seen, although with some fluctuation in the figure for cows:-

Percentage of Animals Affected with Tuberculosis 1950-1965

YEAR	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.06	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07
1960	0.05	3.09	-	0.007	0.51
1961	-	0.23	-	-	0.49
1962	0.025	0.12	-	-	0.38
1963	0.02	-	-	-	0.32
1964	0.10	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	0.15

Milk Supplies

Once again there was little change in the supply of this essential commodity to the Town. The Borough remains a designated area and therefore all milk sold must come within one or other of the special designations, viz. "Pasteurised", "Tuberculin Tested" and "Sterilized".

The greater part of the milk supply to the town comes from two sources. The larger of these is the dairy and pasteurising plant operated by the Co-operative Society. This plant receives milk from about 100 farms mainly from the rural areas to the North and East of the town. The milk is treated by the High Temperature/Short Time method of Pasteurisation which is capable of destroying the organisms of tuberculosis and *Brucella Abortus*. The Society not only operate a large number of delivery vehicles for direct sale to the public, but also sell milk by wholesale to individual roundsmen operating on their own behalf.

The second main source is a similar pasteurising plant operated by Express Dairies Ltd., outside our boundaries. This milk is delivered to a wholesale depot and cold storage within the Borough and the various individual roundsmen collect their supplies from this depot. Thus practically all the milk delivered direct to houses has been subjected to heat treatment which should ensure freedom from risk of infection of milk borne diseases.

The only exception in these door to door supplies is one farmer/retailer who still sells Tuberculin Tested Milk without heat treatment.

There still, however, remains a demand for the "Sterilized" type of milk sold in hermetically sealed bottles by small retail shops throughout the town. This milk with its longer keeping power is derived for one or other of a number of sterilization plants some distance from Castleford.

The department continued during 1965, to maintain its control and check on the purity and quality of all the above supplies. Routine samples were taken for bacteriological examination, for chemical analysis and also for guinea pig tests, to detect any infection by tuberculosis and brucellosis.

The following table gives a summary of the department's work in connection with milk supplies:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No. of registered producers of Pasteurised Milk ...	1
No. of Distributors on register	108
No. of Distributors selling Raw Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
No. of Distributors selling Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	27
No. of Distributors selling Sterilised Milk ...	97

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk

No.of samples submitted for prescribed test	...	...	70
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	53
No.of samples void	...	...	5
No.of samples unsatisfactory...	...	...	12

Pasteurised Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed tests	...	...	2
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	2
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	2

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed tests	...	...	68
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	64
No.of samples void to Methylene Blue Test	...	...	1
No.of samples unsatisfactory to Methylene Blue Test	...	...	3
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	68
No.of samples not satisfying Phosphatase Test...	...	...	0

Sterilized Milk

No.of samples submitted to Turbidity Test	...	...	5
No.of samples satisfactory	...	...	5

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

No.of samples for this test	...	...	78
No.of samples giving positive result	...	...	Nil
No.of samples giving negative result	...	...	78

Biological Examination of Milk for Brucella Abortus

No.of samples for this test	...	...	14
No.of samples positive to Ring Test	...	...	2
No.of samples positive to Guinea Pig Test	...	...	2
No.of samples positive to Spleen Culture Test...	...	...	1
No.of samples positive to Cream Culture Test	...	...	Nil

Chemical Analysis of Milk

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
No.of samples taken	...	22
No.of samples adulterated	...	1

ICE-CREAM

There was little change to report in 1965. Ice-cream is an established commodity particularly popular with the general public. The town is toured regularly by the vans of the larger producers, whilst many retail shops sell from refrigerated cabinets. Only a limited amount of supervision was possible, but the results indicate a satisfactory vending situation.

Details of the Department's work are as follows:-

Registration

New Premises registered in 1965, for the
sale of ice-cream 3

Position at the end of 1965

No. of premises registered for the manufacture
of ice-cream 1

No. of premises registered for the manufacture
of ice-lollies 3

No. of premises registered for the sale of
ice-cream 121

FISH

As in previous years the bulk of the town's Fish Supplies were provided by three local wholesalers who maintain warehouses and cold stores within the Borough. Wet fish is retailed by a number of shop-keepers but the largest concentration is undoubtedly in our own Market Hall. Fried Fish and Chips still retain their popularity and are retailed throughout the district. Local premises are maintained at a high standard and the trade retains a close co-operation with the Department.

OTHER FOODS

During the year close co-operation was maintained with food traders and the Department continued to provide a regular service of examination and condemnation.

Details of this work are as follows:-

2,641 lbs. Cooked Ham	81 lbs. Corned Beef
309 lbs. Chopped Pork	29 lbs. Sausages
414 lbs. Pork Shoulder	47 lbs. Tongue
168 lbs. Steak	87 lbs. Other tinned meats
31 lbs. Fish Goods	166 pkts. Cheese
65 lbs. Rice and Sago	134 lbs. Peaches
92 lbs. Pineapple	18 lbs. Oranges
93 lbs. Fruit Salad	79 lbs. Pears
67 lbs. Strawberries	40 lbs. Grapefruit
68 lbs. Various fruit juices and drinks	183 lbs. Peas
171 lbs. Other Canned Fruits	224 lbs. Tomatoes
74 lbs. Beans	87 lbs. Various Soups
47 lbs. Carrots	190 lbs. Various Other goods
73 lbs. Other vegetables	
18 lbs. Jam & other preserves	
77 pints Evaporated Milk	

The total weight of foods condemned (not including meat and offals at the Slaughterhouse) was over 2½ tons.

Complaints from Purchasers

During 1965 there was a welcome reduction in the number of complaints relating to unsatisfactory foodstuffs.

A number of minor problems arose but in the majority of cases the purchasers were unwilling to appear as witnesses in any court proceedings. These complaints were taken up with the retailers or wholesalers concerned.

One official complaint was received regarding the sale of a bottle of milk containing a straw. This was reported to Committee and an official warning sent to the Dairy Company concerned.

A further complaint related to sickness alleged to have been caused by eating chips. Samples of these, together with the fat used for frying, were sent to both the Public Health Laboratory and Public Analyst. The results of these showed nothing liable to cause any sickness, so no further action was possible.

SAMPLING

Despite the staffing problem sampling was maintained. All samples are, of course, submitted to the Public Analyst for his analysis and report.

The following table shows the results of this work:-

Samples for Chemical Analysis.

SAMPLES TAKEN	No. of samples taken		No. of samples reported as adulterated	
	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL
Cream Sandwich	1	-	1 Art. Cream	-
Pork Sausage	3	-	-	-
Cream Cake	1	-	-	-
Cream Eclair	1	-	-	-
Brawn	2	-	-	-
Beef Dripping	1	-	-	-
Flour	1	-	-	-
Milk	8	22	3	1
Beef Sausage	2	-	-	-
Buttered Candy	1	-	-	-
Salmon	1	-	-	-
Ground Almonds	1	-	-	-
Black Pudding	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef	1	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	1	-	-	-
Potted Beef Paste	1	-	-	-
Fat	-	1	-	-
Butter Cream	-	1	-	-
Dairy Cream	-	1	-	-
Sausage Roll	-	1	-	-
Salmon Paste	-	1	-	-
Fish Cake	-	1	-	-
Beef Cake	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	-	9	-	-

Further details on the samples reported as adulterated are given below:-

Cream Sandwich

This was found to contain artificial cream. An official warning was given.

Milk

The three formal and one informal samples showed Fat Contents less than the prescribed limit of 3%. However, when samples were taken over the whole consignment from the farm concerned, the average was above 3% and no offences had therefore been committed.

In addition to these samples, six samples of Flour and associated products were taken from the local mill after disinfestation by Methyl Bromide. None of the samples showed any residual.

Bacteriological Sampling of other Food

During 1965 a number of samples of artificial cream, cream and dairy cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. These commodities are particularly suited to the multiplication of bacteria and some of the results show very high counts to the Plate Count Test. Whilst there is no legal standard for bacterial count, the results with high counts were very useful in convincing the retailers concerned of the need for particularly hygienic handling of this type of foodstuff.

The results of the samples are summarised below:-

Artificial Cream (either alone or in cakes)

No. of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of samples showing counts of under 50,000 colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of samples showing counts 50,000 - 500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of samples showing counts 500,000 - 1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of samples showing counts 1,000,000 - 10,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of samples showing counts over 10,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Cream

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of samples showing counts under 20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of samples showing counts of 100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of samples showing counts over 1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dairy Cream

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY

One of the Department's routine but important duties is the regular sampling of water supplies to ensure its bacterial purity at all stages of supply and distribution.

All houses in the town are provided with a piped supply of water connected to the mains. The authority now responsible for the provision of water and its distribution is the Wakefield and District Water Board, of which the Council is a constituent member.

Samples were taken throughout the year and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory. In addition one sample was taken for Chemical Analysis and the Analyst reported this as satisfactory. The full details of samples taken are as follows:-

Bacteriological Sampling of Water

No. of samples taken	105
No. of samples classified as satisfactory ...	105

Chemical Sampling of Water

No. of samples taken	1
No. of samples satisfactory	1

PUBLIC BATHS

The Corporation baths in Florence Street remained the only facilities available for swimming within the Borough. Both the large and small pools are kept open all the year round and are subjected to heavy usage, particularly during the summer months. It is therefore an essential duty of the Department to regularly sample the water to ensure its bacterial purity. It is to the credit of the Baths Manager and his staff that the results of all the samples taken were of high standard, although some of these showed a few colonies of bacteria to the Plate Count Test. When these results are compared with the counts of colonies in the artificial cream samples mentioned earlier in this Report, they throw a true perspective on the bath water samples. In addition to the bacteriological tests, regular monthly samples were taken of the bath water for chemical analysis. All of these were highly satisfactory, but once again they showed how the total solids dissolved in the water gradually built up during the season and proved an accurate guide on the need for either a partial or complete change of water.

The details of samples taken are set out below:-

Bath Water Samples

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken	63
No. of samples showing bacilli coliform ...	Nil
No. of samples showing colonies to the Plate Count Test ...	23

Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken	12
No. satisfactory	12

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work under this heading can be divided into four sections, namely:-

1. Recording of Pollution levels.
2. Industrial and Commercial Premises.
3. Domestic Premises
4. Publicity.

Pollution Records

During 1965 two sets of smoke filter/sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus were operated by the Department at sites at The Green, Ferry Fryston and the Whitwood Technical College. These gauges require daily attention for change of filter and titration, and I would like to record my sincere appreciation to the Principal of the College and his staff for their help in maintaining one of these gauges.

The results of these gauges have been plotted graphically together with the figures kindly supplied by Dr. Paterson from the Castledene gauge. When compared with the readings for 1964 the 1965 results show a generally lower level of pollution, but it is somewhat early to draw any definite trends from these as the weather (particularly fog) greatly influences the pollution. To reach any sound analysis of the levels of pollution requires a comparison of many years figures.

The old type soot gauges were maintained at Carlton Street, Glass Houghton and The Green, and the results obtained are listed and plotted on a graph later in the report. Some troubles have been experienced with the site at Glass Houghton due to interference and damage to the gauge.

The results are set out in the following table and graphs:-

MONTH	Sootfall - Tons per square mile		
	Glass Houghton	The Green	Carlton Street
JANUARY	Void	14.84	16.90
FEBRUARY	16.39	8.91	15.00
MARCH	10.17	19.08	10.55
APRIL	13.60	13.57	8.90
MAY	11.39	12.20	6.64
JUNE	Damaged	10.70	5.42
JULY	Damaged	10.61	5.45
AUGUST	10.54	11.26	7.98
SEPTEMBER	5.10	17.27	9.29
OCTOBER	3.41	8.67	4.78
NOVEMBER	Damaged	11.07	11.01
DECEMBER	Damaged	27.08	30.25
TOTAL	70.60 (7 months)	165.26	132.17
MONTHLY AVERAGE	10.09	13.77	11.01

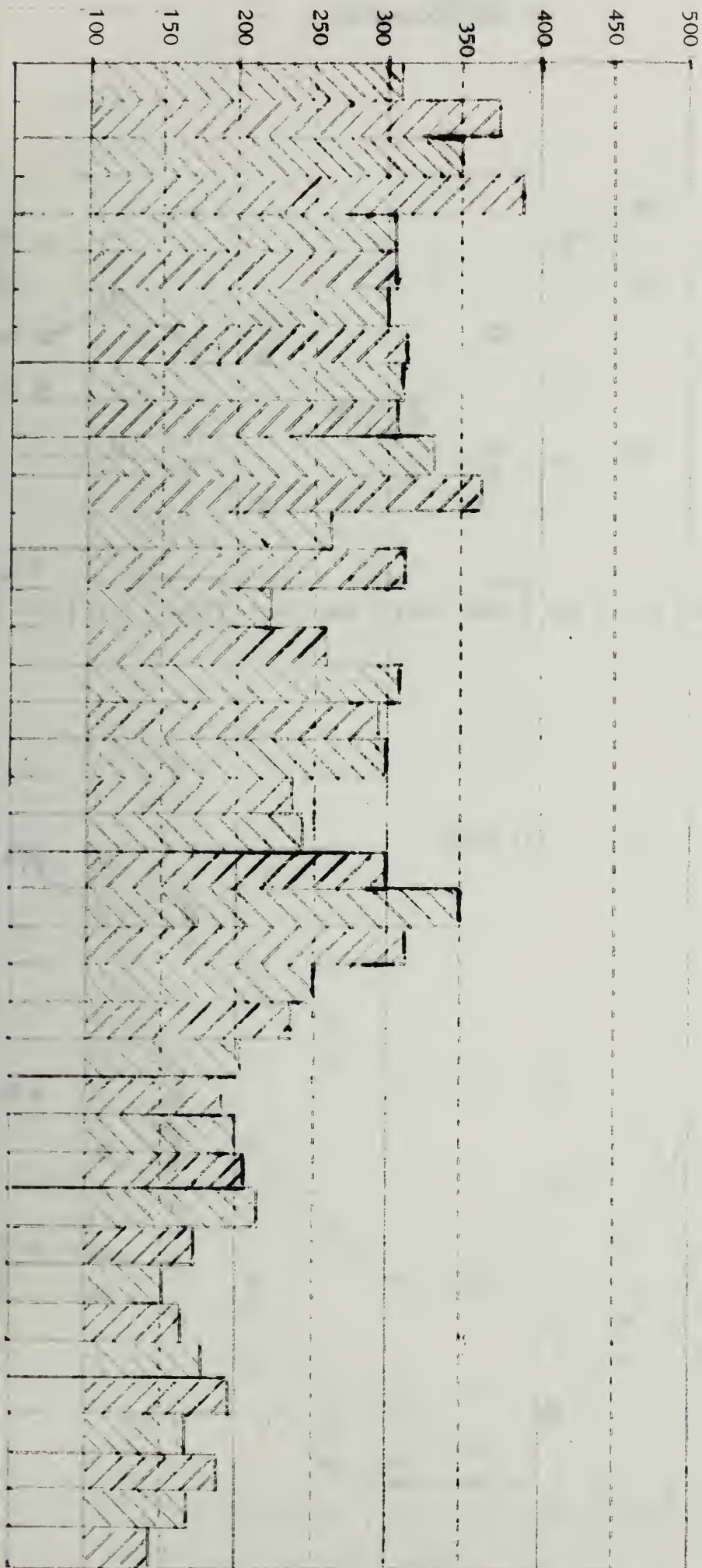
The figures of Sootfall for the central part of the town are again shown for the period 1927-1965 on the following graph.

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1927 to 1965 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1927 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

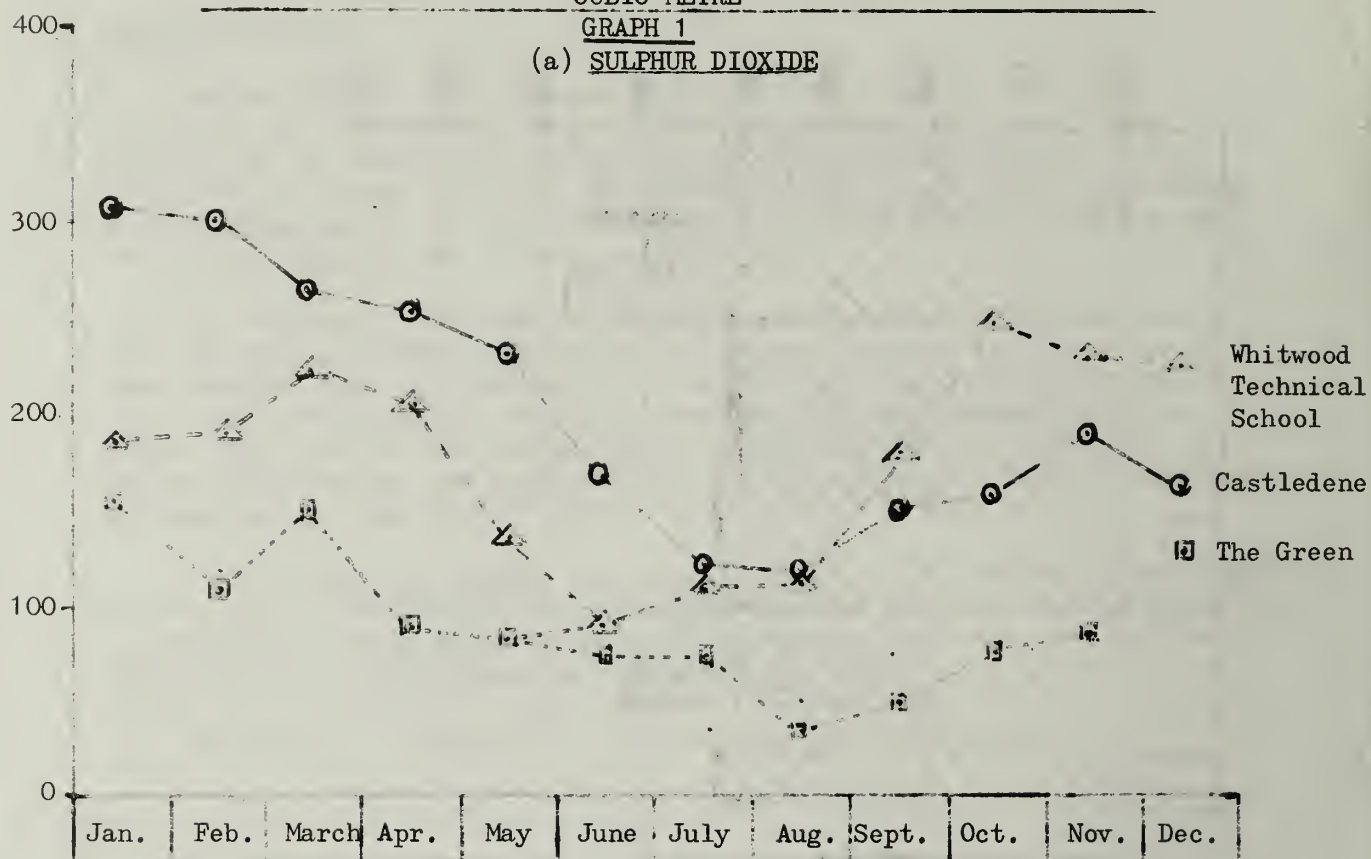
SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



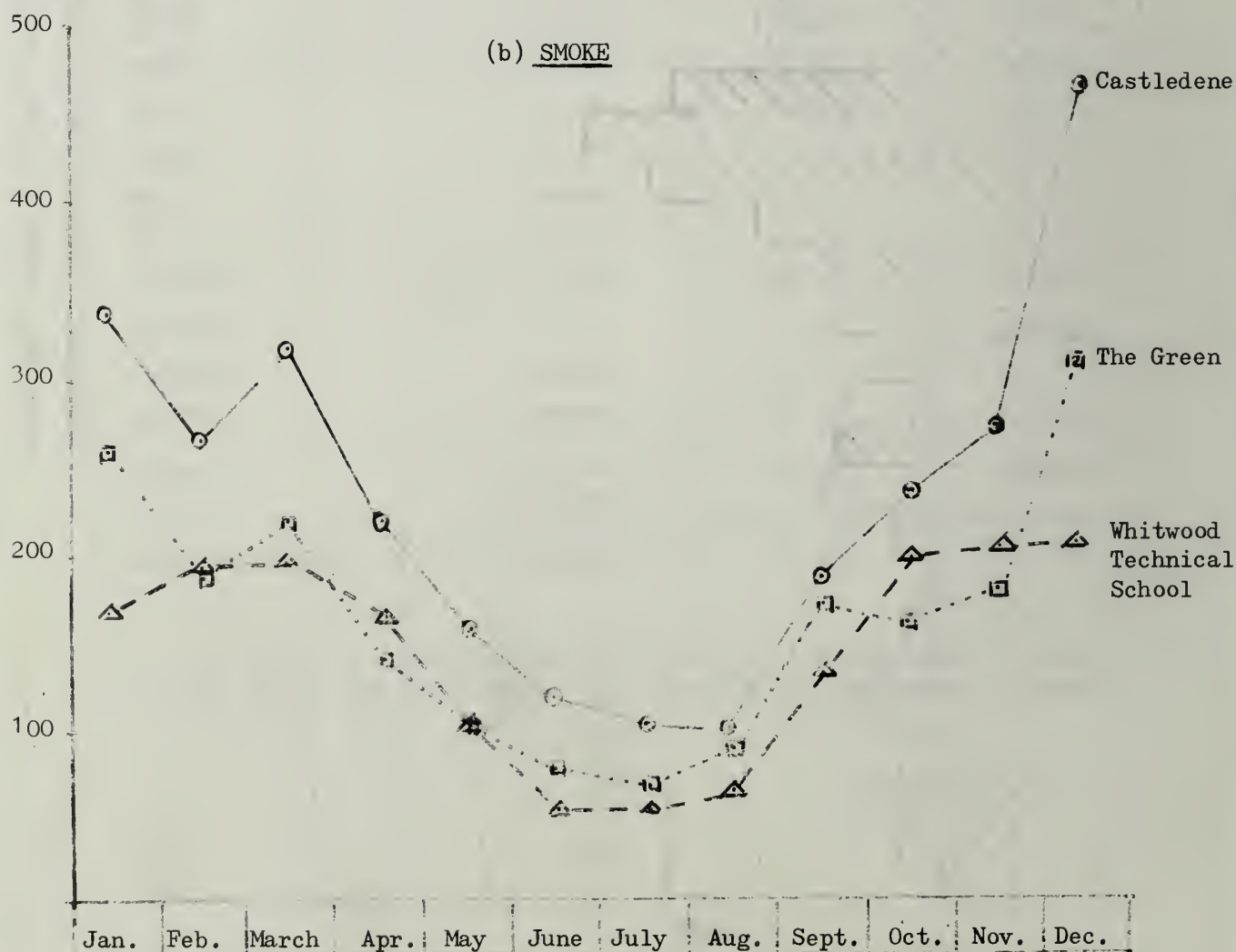
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS - AVERAGE DAILY AMOUNT IN MICROGRAMMES PER
CUBIC METRE

GRAPH 1

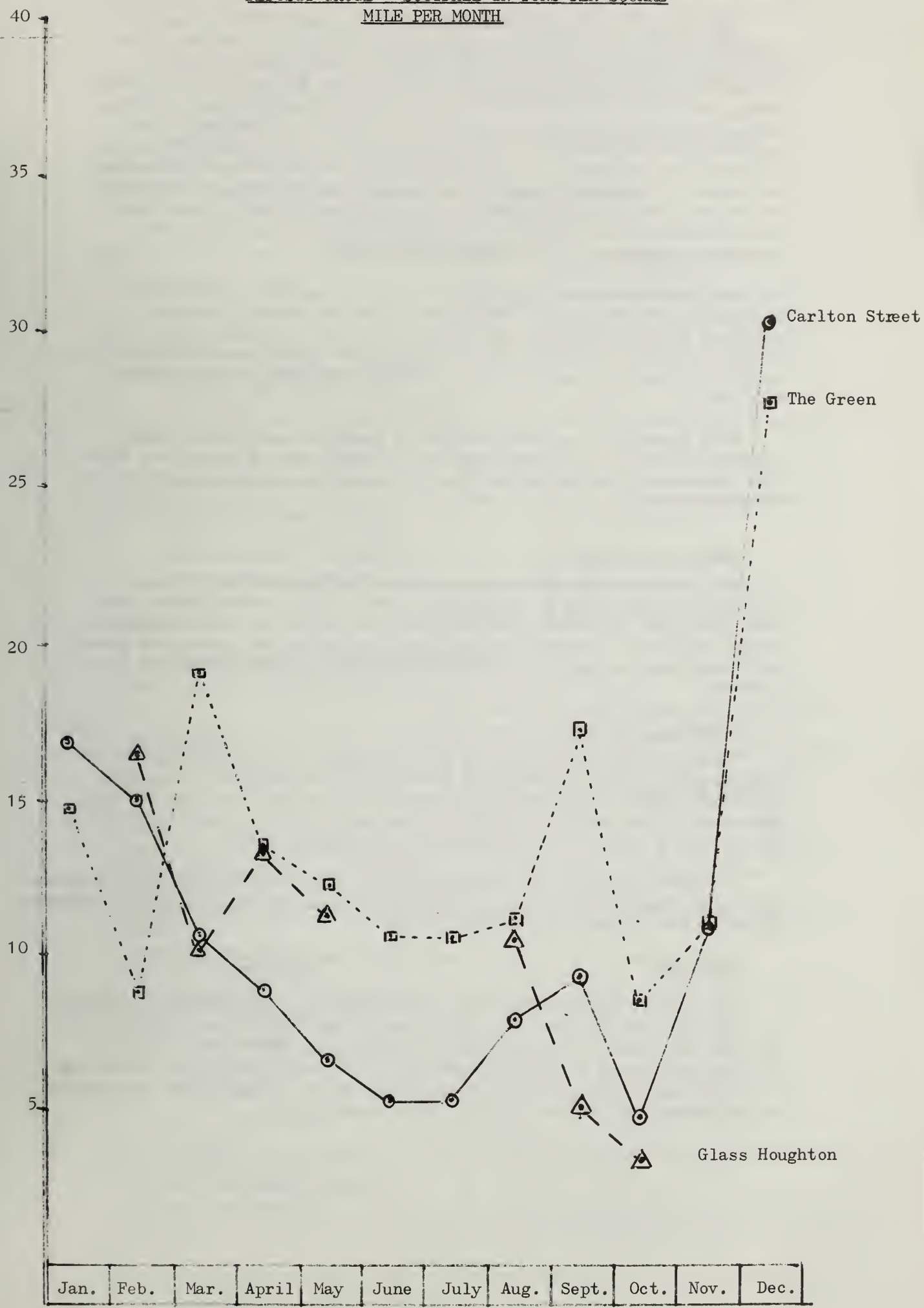
(a) SULPHUR DIOXIDE



(b) SMOKE



GRAPH NO.11
DEPOSIT GAUGE - SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE
MILE PER MONTH



Industrial and Commercial Pollution

This side of our work covers not only the keeping an eye on all chimneys to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act and Regulations, but also entails the vetting of all plans for new installations, calculation of the necessary chimney heights and the inspection of plant during erection and particularly at the time of commissioning. During 1965, although the making of statutory observations on chimneys was restricted due to staffing, any undue emissions were noted and taken up with the firm concerned. I am satisfied that the majority of industrial and commercial premises in the town are now provided with mechanically fed boiler plant which can comply with the Clean Air Act. From time to time break-downs may cause some emissions, but of course these are covered to some degree by the Act.

Some problems were experienced at a local chemical works and occasionally at the various brickworks. The managements concerned have been approached and in the first case a new very large boiler was ordered in 1965. The second problem arose due to over exuberance on the part of the man stoking the kilns. Warnings resulted in much reduced emissions.

With regard to new installations, a number of new boiler plants approved in 1964 were commissioned in 1965, only one new scheme was dealt with and this was for a warm air heating plant for commercial premises in the town centre.

Alkali etc., Works

One cannot leave this section without making reference to the industrial plants, namely the chemical works, glass bottle factory and coke ovens, the emissions from which are the purview of the Government Alkali Inspector. A number of complaints did arise and these were passed on to the Inspector with whom a most satisfactory co-operation has been achieved.

Domestic Premises

During 1965 the first houses were occupied in the Smawthorne Estate Smoke Control Order. A number of problems have arisen due to supplies of smokeless fuel and in the operation of the appliances by the tenants concerned. Every effort has and is being made to solve these difficulties and to make a success of this initial Smoke Control Area.

I regret that owing to uncertainties in fuel supplies and staff problems that no further areas could be brought forward in the very necessary programme of making the air we breathe much cleaner.

Publicity

The Council continued in 1965 its memberships of the National Society for Clean Air and the West Riding Regional Clean Air Advisory Council. I have the privilege of representing the Council on these bodies and was accorded the honour of being elected to the National Executive Council and Vice Chairman of the Yorkshire Division of the first named body and serving on the Executive Committee of the latter organisation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in former years, routine inspections of factories were carried out. Our duties cover the cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors in non-mechanical factories and the provision of sanitary conveniences and their maintenance and cleanliness in both mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading:-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

PREMISES (1)	No. Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	49	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	297	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding) out-workers' premises	11	24	-	-
TOTAL	152	270	4	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

PARTICULARS (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	5	-	6	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Secs.133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,	8	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The two remaining cinemas in the Borough continued to operate for the showing of films during 1965. A former cinema was used as a private club for the playing of "BINGO". The premises appeared to be well run and no complaints were received regarding their sanitary condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

During 1965 the two lodging houses situated in Rhodes Street and Wheldon Road continued to serve the needs of a number of men who desire cheap but clean accommodation. The Rhodes Street premises provided are of a very high standard for this kind of Lodging House being well equipped with showers and other toilet facilities. The Wheldon Road premises are much older and although reasonably well run, they suffer from defects of structure and because of this were included along with adjoining houses in the Wheldon Road No.5 Clearance Area. This will lead to the demolition of these premises in 1966.

CARAVANS AND TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Work under this heading includes duties of licensing and enforcement of the 1960 Act, supervision of sites used for winter quarters by travelling showmen and the check on unlicensed use of tents, living vans and sheds.

During 1965 no new licences were issued for the siting of caravans and both the existing licences in operation in 1964 ceased due to the removal of the caravans. On a number of occasions caravans, both horse drawn and trailer type, were found to have pitched on sites which were not licensed. The sites of old clearance areas seemed very popular and it was only by prompt action in co-operation with the police, that these illegal sitings were cleared. Unfortunately these illicit sitings often result in a residue of old rags, litter etc. In two cases land at the rear of other buildings was found to be in use as caravan sites and these were reported to the Committee with a view to prosecution. This action resulted in the removal of the vans before summonses could be served.

The three enclosed yards used as winter quarters for showmen were well maintained and presented little problem.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Work under this heading proceeded as usual during 1965. Two full time operatives are employed dealing with complaints that are received and also in carrying out systematic and regular surveys of all premises which are particularly vulnerable to infestation. Treatments are carried out mainly on a weekly programme using either direct poisons or anti-coagulents. The general indication is that infestations are more widespread but that by regular treatment the number of rodents per infestation are quite small. Many infestations, particularly in housing estates, appear to be the result of occupiers leaving food scraps around either carelessly or to feed wild birds. This availability of food is tending to draw rodents away from their natural habitat and to spread the areas of infestations. I feel that if more care was taken by these persons many of the complaints of seeing odd rats or mice would be eliminated.

In addition to surface treatments a watch is kept on infestations in sewer systems. A test bait carried out in 1964 showed that this is mainly limited to certain districts where foodstuffs from factories gain access to the sewers or where there are defects in drains or manholes allowing rats on the surface to gain access to the sewers. A treatment of manholes in the affected areas was carried out in 1965 using the strong poison - fluoracetamine.

The Annual Report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, gives details of surface work under this heading and an abstract of this report is given below:-

	TYPE OF PREMISES				TOTAL
	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	Business Premises	Agricultural Premises	
No. of Properties in District	41	13,750	770	12	14,573
No. of Premises inspected after complaints	-	135	72	-	207
No. found to be infested by:-					
Rats	-	45	28	-	73
Mice	-	90	44	-	134
No. of premises inspected in the course of survey	41	377	68	12	498
No. found to be infested by:-					
Rats	30	278	5	2	315
Mice	6	26	1	-	33
Total No. of Inspections	88	575	202	19	884
Total No. of Premises Treated	36	439	78	2	555
TOTAL NO. OF TREATMENTS	79	474	110	2	665

Treatment of Sewers

Details of the Sewer Treatment are set out in the following table:-

DISTRICT	Total No. of Sewer Manholes	No. of Sewer Manholes baited with poison
Whitwood Mere	165	32
Three Lane Ends	294	11
Whitwood	146	5
Four Lane Ends	76	10
Hightown	152	16
Albion St/Wilson St.	80	20
Half Acres	54	13
Smawthorne	136	15
Ferrybridge Road	51	13
Airedale	242	12
Ferry Fryton	323	71

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

All premises where petrol, calcium carbide, or petroleum mixtures are stored, are required to be licensed annually. The inspection, supervision and licensing is carried out by my Department. New installations are checked both at planning and installation stages and routine inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the Home Office Code of Conditions.

The up to date position regarding the storage of petrol etc., is as follows:-

No. of licensed premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks	42
No. of tanks used	76
Total capacity of tanks	107,000 galls.
No. of licenced bulk surface installations for petroleum mixtures	3
No. of tanks involved	13
Total capacity of tanks	144,584 galls.
No. of licenced surface stores for cans etc. ...	9
Total storage capacity of these stores:-	
Petrol	500 gallons.
Petroleum Mixtures	410 gallons.
Calcium Carbide	112 pounds

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

In 1965 the new Act passed in 1964 requiring registration of such persons, came into operation. The provisions extended powers to include persons actually collecting metals in addition to persons operating scrap yards.

During the year 19 persons applied for and were granted registration. A number of police officers, in addition to the public health inspectors are authorised for the purpose of making inspections of these premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

It must be reported that the work under this Act has of necessity had to be restricted owing to staff problems. Early in the year when three district inspectors were available some progress was made in carrying out "general inspections" under the Act. These inspections entail a complete survey of the premises dealing with all aspects of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, heating, lighting, cleanliness, overcrowding and other working conditions, together with all aspects of safety including operation of machinery, stairways etc. It was envisaged when the Act came into force that all premises would be surveyed systematically over a period of about 5 years, but unless a full complement of qualified staff is available it will be impossible to achieve this target.

In addition to the full inspections, periodic visits are called for to check compliance with the provisions. Whilst no programme of such such visits has been possible in 1965, many premises, particularly shops are visited in the course of other duties and the requirements of the Act are kept in mind during such inspections, and any contraventions noted and dealt with.

A further essential part of this Act is the recording and investigation of accidents. Notification is required of all accidents causing absence from work in excess of three days, such reports are recorded, classified and where necessary investigated. A return to the Ministry of Labour has to be sent quarterly, and a summary of these returns is given in a table below.

The Ministry also require an annual report of the Act and an extract of this report is given below:-

Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE 'A'
Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No.of premises registered in 1965	Total No.of registered premises at end of 1965	No.of registered premises receiving general inspection in 1965
Offices	8	85	7
Retail Shops	26	302	28
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	13	4
Catering Establishments including canteens	12	52	1
Fuel storage places	Nil	1	Nil
TOTALS	47	453	40

Table 'B'

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to Registered Premises 340

Table 'C'

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	790
Retail Shops	1,097
Wholesale depots and warehouses	103
Catering Establishments open to the public	255
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	1
TOTAL	2,255
Total Males	813
Total Females	1,442

Table 'D' - Exemptions

No. of Exemptions granted in 1965:-

under Part I	Space etc...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Part II	Temperature	...	...	...	...	Nil
Part III	Sanitary Conveniences...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Part IV	Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	Nil

ACCIDENT REPORTS

1965 Quarter	No. of Accidents Reported in						
	I Offices	II Retail Shops	III Wholesale	IV Catering Estabs.	V Canteens	VI Fuel Storage Depot	TOTAL
Jan.-March	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
April-June	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
July-Sept.	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Oct.-Dec.	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
TOTALS	1	13	-	1	-	-	15

OFFENSIVE TRADERS

In 1965 there were five premises within the Borough registered as offensive trades. These are one gut scraper, 2 tripe boilers, one fat melter and 2 rag and bone dealers. No complaints were received of any nuisance from effluvia or other matters and the premises were kept in reasonable condition for the type of trade carried on. Particular attention of course is paid to deal with any rodent infestations by periodical inspections by the rodent operatives.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

During 1965 a number of complaints were received alleging noise nuisance. The main problem with these cases is in assessing what constitutes a nuisance to the average person. Although the Department uses a noise meter in this work, no legal standard level of intensity is laid down and unfortunately some persons appear to be more sensitive to noise than others. Most of our complaints seem to originate from these hypersensitive people and observations and measurements taken often indicate noise intensities of such a level that although they annoy the complainant, other persons in the vicinity feel no nuisance. Every effort is made by informal action to reduce the source of nuisance but often no legal action could be justified.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

In 1965 only two premises were licensed under this Act and these full comply with the requirements of the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments 1963

Only one premises is licensed for the boarding of animals and the provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

All premises used by the above persons are required to be registered under the W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

During 1965 only one application was received for registration and the premises were checked for compliance with the Act and the Council's Byelaws, before approval of the application was recommended. The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 51.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One premises only is registered under the Act for the upholstering of furniture. It appears to be properly operated and maintained in reasonable condition.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1951, SECTION 20

During 1965 one occasion arose when the Department had to undertake a burial under the provisions of this Section.

MORTUARY

The new premises at Carr Wood Road again proved eminently satisfactory during 1965. Several visits have been made from other local authorities who are planning new premises, and all delegates were greatly impressed by the modern layout and hygienic facilities. During the year under review a new lifting trolley was installed which greatly eases the work of the attendant.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of the report and the detailed figures given, refer to the financial year ending 31st March 1966.

In dealing generally with all branches of this work, I feel that again mention must be made of the difficulties experienced in obtaining suitable additional labour when this is necessitated by heavy sickness, holiday periods or by inclement weather. Although it is possible to engage men by way of the Labour Exchange for certain jobs such as refuse collection, they rarely fit in with the regular teams and cause some delays in the routine work.

During the year the trades waste incinerator was brought into commission and proved a boon in dealing with shop rubbish and a great variety of wastes from industrial and commercial premises. This material has, during the period whilst the destructor was out of action, been most difficult to dispose of at the tips and can only be properly dealt with by incineration.

A brief review of the various branches of this work is given under separate headings:-

Refuse Collection

This service was maintained on a weekly routine basis with the exception of a few weeks when some slight delays were occasioned by holidays, sickness etc. House refuse is removed from all dwelling houses and once again the trend continued towards lighter but more bulky refuse. The bonus scheme was in full operation and provided the necessary incentive towards the maintenance of increased output. Refuse was also collected weekly from all shop premises by use of a special vehicle in which rubbish and salvageable paper could be separated at the collection point. In the case of some premises the one collection per week proved inadequate and extra visits had to be undertaken for which a charge is made.

Refuse Disposal

In the early part of the year both house and shop refuse had to be disposed of by controlled tipping with the difficulties previously mentioned. After July the operation of the new incinerator greatly improved conditions at the tips.

Controlled tipping was continued at the Three Lane Ends and Water Lane Tips. Both these schemes have the secondary function of reclamation and improvement of land and a necessary adjunct to this is the operation of the mechanical digging and loading shovel for the excavation of top soil used as the final covering layer. Unfortunately, the Bray Loader used for this work suffered periods of unservicability due to breakdowns which could only be expected bearing in mind the age of the vehicle. This somewhat delayed the work of winning the topsoil in advance of the tipping face, and in the final covering of parts of the tips. It is hoped that the provision of a new appliance in 1966 will enable these arrears of work to be caught up.

The incinerator from its commissioning in July worked well and the coal fired after-burner was able to ensure that any smoke, produced in burning difficult refuse, was burnt off before being emitted from the chimney.

Salvage operations continued under the reorganised system which was introduced last year and this enabled better sorting for "contraries", easier working conditions for baling and much improved despatch.

The following statistics cover this branch of the work:-

<u>Collection</u>					<u>Estimated Weights</u>	
					<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>
<u>Refuse collected</u>						
House refuse...	...	...	...	...	16,357.	3.
Shop refuse ...	...	...	...	...	472.	12.
Total refuse...	...	...	...	...	<u>16,829.</u>	<u>15.</u>

The net cost of this service was £38,173.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 7,303 tons of sewage were so removed, at a cost of £3,215.

The Slaughterhouse sewage, pending completion of alteration to sewage works, was retained in a holding tank and emptied by gully emptiers. From the 1st July 1965 to the end of March, some 13,049 tons were transported from the tank to the sewage works in Ings Lane.

Disposal

Tips

Material disposed of at the Tips was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.
Ashbins... ..	16,357	3
Destructor Waste	149	3
Street Sweeping	2,112	14
Gully Cleansing	727	15
Market Refuse... ..	637	7
Shop Refuse (pending opening of trade waste incinerator)... ..	45	1
	<u>20,029</u>	<u>3</u>

In addition to this, large quantities of waste material were conveyed to the tips by tradespeople, contractors etc.

Trade Wastes - Incinerator

Material disposed of at Incinerator

	Tons	Cwts.
Shop Refuse (July-March)	427	11

In addition to this, a considerable quantity of trade waste, old furniture etc., was brought to the Incinerator for burning.

Salvage

Materials salvaged during 1965/66 were as follows:-

Waste Paper	670
--------------------	-----

The gross cost of disposal was £13,541 which is an increase on the previous year due mainly to the loan charges and more costly operating costs of the new destructor.

The income from salvage and trade refuse was £6,376 as compared with £6,105 for 1964/65, making the net cost of disposal £7,165.

Street Cleansing

This was maintained on the usual basis using three mechanical sweeper collectors for main road work, two gangs of sweepers used in conjunction with electric street orderly carts and a number of beat sweepers. It is in this latter field that labour shortages were most acute.

This is inevitable as these sweepers are older and less fit men who are more prone to illness and as the rate of pay is far lower than refuse collection, replacements are virtually impossible. It was therefore unfortunate that some of the side streets could not receive the frequency of sweeping that one would like. However, the town centre received daily attention and in addition at times of warm weather, the sweeping was supplemented by street washing. This was also necessary on a number of occasions to disperse foam blown over from the river.

Cleansing of gullies was carried out mechanically by using four machines operating in allocated sections of the district. These machines of course have also to carry out cesspool emptying, clearing of blocked drains and sewers and a number of jobs at the sewage pumping stations etc., for the Borough Engineer. In addition during 1965/66 one or more of the appliances were used to supplement the old gully emptier retained for emptying the tank at the new public slaughterhouse.

Detailed figures of this section are given in Part 11 of the Costing Returns to the Ministry, which are set out below:-

Cost Statement 1965/66

Part 1 Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of Total gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
		£	£	£	%
1	<u>Revenue Account</u>				
	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	25,496	9,261	34,757	67
	(ii) Transport	13,102	622	13,724	26
	(iii) Plant etc.	29	3,658	3,687	7
	(iv) Other Items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	38,627	13,541	52,168	100
2	<u>Gross Income</u>	454	6,376	6,830	-
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	38,173	7,165	45,338	-
4	<u>Capital Expenditure met from Revenue</u> (included in above)	-	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	30 3	11 0	41 3	-
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	15 7	9	16 4	-
7	Net cost per ton	45 4	8 6	53 10	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 955	£ 179	£ 1,134	-
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,619	492	3,111	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres - land and inland water)...	... 4,394 acres
11. Population at 30th June 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ... ..	...39,990 persons
12. Total refuse collected ... ..	...16,830 tons
13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day - (365 days per year) ... ..	...23.1 cwts
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected ... ..	...14,573 premises
15. Premises from which weekly collection is made	...100%
16. Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point ... ..	...1 mile
17. Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ...	...Nil %
18. Total refuse disposal of ... ..	...16,830 tons
19. <u>Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):</u>	
(a) Crude tipping ... ..	...0
(b) Controlled tipping ... ..	...98%
(c) Direct incineration ... ..	...2%
(d) Separation and incineration ... ..	...0
	<u>100%</u>

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse:-

Analysis of Income and Tonnage

	Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in Item 12)
	£	Tons
<u>Salvage</u>		
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a))	-	-
(b) Scrap metal... ..	-	-
(c) Waste Paper... ..	6,276	670
(d) Other Salvage	-	-
(e) Totals	6,276	670
 <u>Trade Refuse</u>	 454	 Not recorded

Part 11 Street Cleansing

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street gully cleansing	Total	% of total gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>Revenue Account</u>	£	£	£	%
1	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	9,586	1,147	10,733	53
	(ii) Transport	5,347	1,908	7,255	36
	(iii) Plant etc.	2,220	6	2,226	11
	(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross Expenditure	17,153	3,061	20,214	100
2	<u>Gross Income</u> (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council)	182	-	182	-
3	<u>Net Cost</u>	16,971	3,061	20,032	-
4	<u>Capital Expenditure</u> (included above)	-	-	-	-
5	<u>Gross Expenditure</u> on snow clearing and gritting, not included previously	6,905	-	-	-
6	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Net cost per street mile	305	-	-	-
7	Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	-	129	-	-
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	424	77	501	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of streets cleansed 55.57 miles
10. Frequency of cleansing:-
- (a) At least once daily 5%
- (b) Three to five times weekly 20%
- (c) Twice weekly... .. 25%
- (d) Once weekly 25%
- (e) Less than once weekly 25%
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means 60%
12. Number of street gullies cleansed 11,390
13. Number of gully cleansings during year
(No. of gullies x No. of cleansings) 23,633
14. Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical means 100%

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During 1965, there was little change in these facilities. Full conveniences for Ladies and Gentlemen were in use at Bradley Street, Four Lane Ends, the Bus Station and at The Square, Airedale, whilst urinal accommodation for men was provided at Front Street, Methley Road, Carlton Street, Wheldon Road, Bridge Foot, Cambridge Street and Redhill Drive.

During the year an additional urinal for men was provided at the Bus Station. This has remedied the problem which arose in previous years due to the full range of toilets being closed when all buses had left the station.

In addition to these public facilities, toilets at the Market Hall and The Green Recreation Ground were available to the public during opening hours.

I feel I must again make mention of the repeated damage done in the conveniences. These included the breaking open of locks, removal of toilet facilities and even wanton breaking of urinal stalls. Every endeavour was made to keep the toilets in a clean and sanitary condition, but without constant attendance, which is economically impossible, some problems were inevitable.

Certain of the existing conveniences are in need of overhaul or replacement and there are still a number of parts of the town where no facilities are available. Proposals to meet some of these needs have been approved in principle, but the financial position has caused their postponement.

STAFF

During 1965 there were several changes in the staff of the Department, both Technical and Clerical.

A list of the Staff for the year 1965 is given below:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector...	...	...	Mr.J.Rooke
Additional Public Health Inspectors	...	...	Mr.H.Burton Mr.D.Ward Mr.J.D.Hill (to 26th Sept.)
Slaughterhouse Superintendent	...	...	Mr.J.D.Hepworth (from 14th June)
Technical Assistants (Pupils)	...	...	Mr.D.Hughes Mr.M.Gray (to December)
Chief Clerk	...	...	Mrs.N.Ward
Clerks	...	...	Miss V.Stephens (to 6th August) Miss K.Sheridan (from 27th Sept) Mrs.D.Collings (from May) Miss P.Brumpton (to March)

CONCLUSION

I would once again wish to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department, both indoor and out, for the assistance rendered throughout the year. Particularly would I wish to thank my deputy, Mr.Rooke, who accepts so much responsibility, not only in the general work of the Department, particularly in the Improvement Grants Scheme, but also in the preparation of this Report. Once again I am very grateful for his assistance, so readily given and so efficiently carried out.

I would also wish again to express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown in me, and again thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and support throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant

E.J.WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

Cinder Lane
September 1966.

